

Enhancing Pipeline Safety in Your Community

CALIFORNIA STATE FIRE MARSHAL PIPELINE SAFETY WORKSHOP

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Community Assistance and Technical Services



Office of Pipeline Safety

Mission:

To ensure the safe, reliable, and environmentally sound operation of the Nation's pipeline transportation system



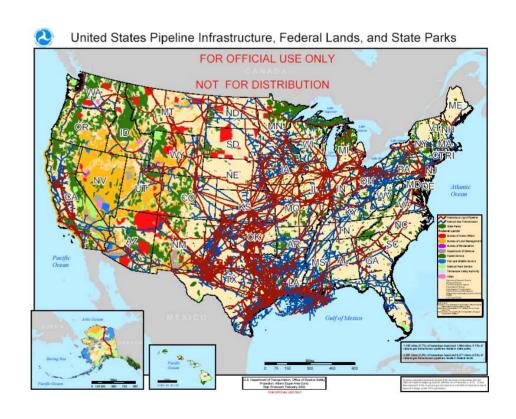
The Nation's Pipeline Transportation System

Hazardous Liquids Pipelines 169,000 miles

Natural Gas Transmission 323,000 miles

Gas Distribution Pipelines
1.2 million miles of main
61 million service lines

Liquefied Natural Gas 107 Plants





Pipeline Safety Challenges

Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline Incident



- March 23, 1994, Edison, NJ
- Natural gas transmission line operating at 970 psig
- Force of escaping gas excavated area around pipe and gas ignited
- Several apartment buildings burned
- Investigation found "teeth marks" on pipeline
- Crushed Ford Ranger pick-up truck excavated near rupture



Pipeline Safety Challenges Hazardous Liquids Pipeline Accident

- June 10, 1999, Bellingham, WA
- Gasoline leaked into a creek in a park
- 1.5 hours after leak started, gasoline ignited
- 3 fatalities, 8 injuries
- \$45 million in property damage
- Leak caused by damage to pipeline during 1994 water treatment plant construction





Three Major Pillars of the OPS Strategy

Risk and Integrity Management



Shared Knowledge and Responsibility

 Improving our Stewardship in a Changing World - Energy, Environment and Security



OPS Strategic Focus

- Improve the safety of the Nation's pipelines
 - Reduce the number of incidents
 - Reduce the likelihood of major incidents
 - Mitigate the consequences of incidents
- Provide the basis for increased public confidence in pipeline safety



Risk and Integrity Management



Public Officials role in pipeline Integrity
Management and identification of High Consequence Areas



Pillar 1 - Risk and Integrity Management Integrity Management Explained

Systematic, comprehensive approach to improving pipeline safety by:

- Requiring periodic assessments of Pipeline Systems
- Integrating and evaluating risk information
- Improving Federal/State oversight of operator Integrity Management programs and plans



Pillar 1 - Risk and Integrity Management Pipeline Integrity Management Programs

- Hazardous Liquids Pipelines (2000)
 Baseline Assessments complete by 2008
- Gas Transmission Pipelines 2003)
 Baseline Assessments complete by 2012
- Gas Distribution Pipelines
 Under Development





Pillar 1 - Risk and Integrity Management Transmission & Hazardous Liquids Pipeline IM Requirements

Pipeline Operators must:

1. Assess pipeline integrity in high consequence areas

- 2. Integrate risk and knowledge
- 3. Allocate resources to focus on the highest risks
- 4. Develop performance measures to monitor progress
- 5. Improve through re-evaluation and assessment of the written integrity management programs



Pillar 1 - Risk and Integrity Management High Consequence Area Definition

- Integrity Management directs resources to High Consequence Areas (HCA) – places where the consequences of a pipeline accident are likely to be severe
- Identified Sites are considered HCAs
 Beaches Playgrounds Stadiums –
 Religious Facilities Schools Hospitals –
 Outdoor Theaters Etc.



Pillar 1 - Risk and Integrity Management Good Intentions ≠ Good Results

Good Intentions

Operator mass mailings to public safety officials requesting Identified Site lists.

Results

Public officials unclear about their responsibility. Public officials not provided with pipeline routes.

Outcome

Operators turned to signs, licensing records, lists, and maps.

Office of Pipeline Safety



Shared Knowledge and Responsibility

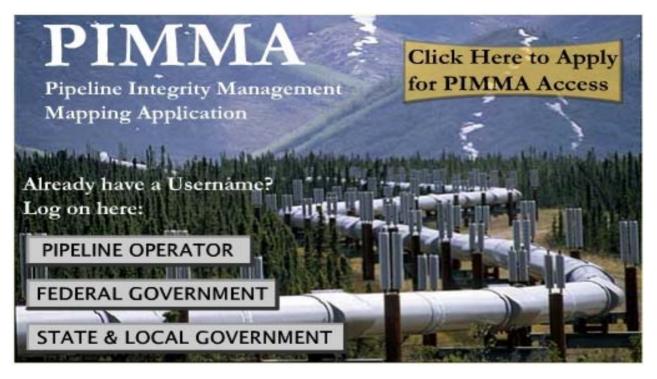


- Pipeline Maps
- First Responder Training
- Stakeholder Website
- Public Awareness Rule



Pillar 2 – Shared Knowledge and Responsibility Accessing Pipeline Maps

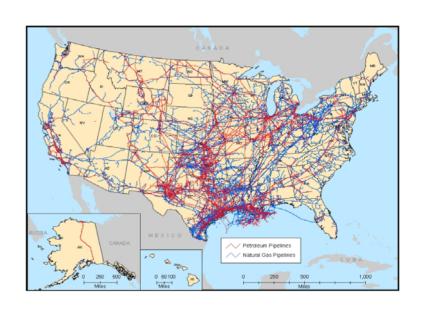
http://www.npms.phmsa.dot.gov/





Pillar 2 – Shared Knowledge and Responsibility National Pipeline Mapping System (NPMS)

- Layered Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Includes hazardous liquid & gas transmission pipelines, breakout tanks, and LNG plants
- Password-protected access to government agencies
- Public access to identify pipeline operators by County or Postal Code





NPMS Features

- Pipeline location is approximate
- Use of the maps is NOT a substitute for calling the One-Call Center prior to excavation
- Password-protected users limited to viewing pipeline facilities within their jurisdiction
- "Active" button allows users to identify the operator of a pipeline
- On-line help available at the ? icon



Pipeline Emergencies First Responder Training

Comprehensive training program for responding to pipeline emergencies, developed by Hildebrand and Noll

Textbook

Video

Instructor Program





OPS Stakeholder Communications Website

http://primis.phmsa.dot.gov/comm/



The new OPS Stakeholder Communications website is designed as a matrix, in which audience specific links represent the x-axis...



OPS Stakeholder Communications Web Site

...and tightly-focused Topic areas represent the y-axis Inspection and enforcement

Pipeline basics

Pipeline safety regulations



Pipelines & homeland security

R&D for safer pipelines

Public education programs

Pipeline safety statistics

Community assistance and technical services

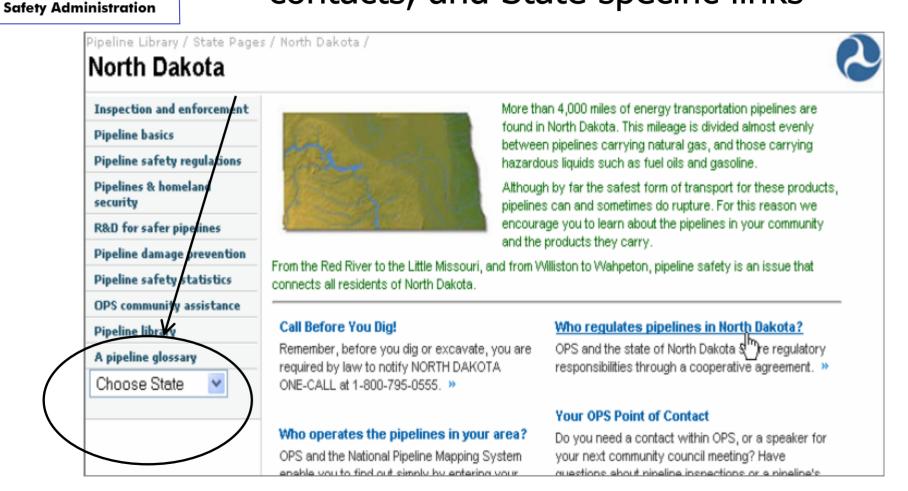
Pipeline library

A pipeline glossary

Pipeline FAQs



Choose Your State for mileage and incident data, points of contacts, and State specific links





Pillar 2 – Shared Knowledge and Responsibility Pipeline Operator Public Awareness Programs

Not a New Regulatory Requirement:

- Damage Prevention Programs for Excavators
 - 192.614(c) and 195.442(c)
- Emergency Plans for Fire, Police, & Public Officials
 - 192.615(c) and 195.402(c)(12)
- Public Education
 - 192.616 and 195.440
- Gas Transmission Integrity Management
 - 192.911(m)



New Requirements for the Pipeline Operator

- Final Public Awareness Rule effective June 20, 2005
- 49 CFR 192.616 and 195.440 titled "Public Awareness"
- Programs must follow the guidance in API RP 1162, First Edition, December 2003 ("RP 1162")
- Baseline and Supplemental (aka Enhanced)
 Programs



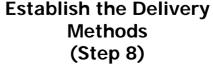
Applicability of the Public Awareness Rule

- Gas Transmission & Hazardous Liquids
- Gas Distribution
 - Communication about Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) and Propane/Air peak-shaving facilities are not part of the public awareness program required by 192.616
- Gas Gathering

Public Awareness **Program Process** Guide

Establish Public Awareness Program Administration with Management Support (Steps 1 - 4)**Identify Stakeholder Audiences** (Step 5) **Evaluate the Program and Determine the Messages Implement Continuous** (Step 6) **Improvement** (Steps 11 and 12) **Establish the Frequencies** Implement the Program and (Step 7) **Track Progress** (Steps 9 and 10) **Establish the Delivery**

Evaluate the Need for Program Enhancement (i.e. Supplemental Activities) (Step 9)





Objectives of the New Public Awareness Rule

- Promote the use of One-Call Systems and other damage prevention activities
- Educate stakeholders about:
 - Possible hazards associated with unintended pipeline release
 - Physical indications of a pipeline release
 - Public safety measures in the event of a pipeline release
 - Procedures for reporting pipeline release



Messages to Emergency Responders

- Pipeline purpose and reliability
- Awareness of hazards and prevention measures
- Emergency preparedness communications including 24/7 contact information
- Pipeline location information and availability of NPMS
- How to get additional information



Stewardship in a Changing World



- Consensus Standards
- LNG Plant Siting
- Community
 Assistance and
 Technical Services
 (CATS)



Pillar 3 - Stewardship In a Changing World LNG Safety and Siting



- OPS working with the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) to revise consensus standard for LNG Plant siting and safety
- Increased LNG Import capability needed for gas supply adequacy
- NASFM LNG Project to educate first responders near import terminals





Stewardship In a Changing World

Community Assistance & Technical Services

- New OPS Program to improve Communications with variety of Pipeline Safety Stakeholders
- Serve on Common Ground Alliance Committees to improve Damage Prevention Practices, Education, & Data Collection
- Work with State Partners to assess and strengthen State Damage Prevention programs
- Provide Pipeline Safety information during FERC Hearings for new gas pipelines and LNG facilities
- Leading Pipeline Repair Permit Streamlining efforts



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QUESTIONS ??

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